

# **2003 Utah HIV Prevention Needs Assessment Report**

## **MSM Survey**



Utah Department of Health  
Bureau of Communicable Disease Control  
HIV Prevention Program

December 2003

**For more information, contact:**

**HIV Prevention Program**

**Utah Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Disease Control**

Box 142105

Salt Lake City, UT 84114-2105

Phone: (801) 538-6096

Fax: (801) 538-9913

Web Site: [www.health.utah.gov/els/hiv aids](http://www.health.utah.gov/els/hiv aids)

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## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

**This report was written by:**

Ryan Loo, Bureau of Communicable Disease Control

**Project Manager:**

Lynn Meinor, Bureau of Communicable Disease Control

**Data Collection:**

Aaron Garrett, Bureau of Communicable Disease Control

**Data Analysis:**

Ryan Loo, Bureau of Communicable Disease Control

**The following individuals reviewed earlier drafts of this report:**

Ritalinda D'Andrea, Health Strategy Partners

Teresa Garrett, Bureau of Communicable Disease Control

**Special Thanks:**

MSM Needs Assessment Subcommittee:

Ruthann Adams  
Terrlynn Crenshaw  
David Fergusen  
Tyler Fisher  
Claudia Gonzalez  
Junior Higareda  
Rob Leonard  
Juan Lopez  
Sarah McClellan  
Alicia Olmeda  
Owen Quinonez

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### Sample Demographics

There were 173 MSM that participated in the survey. The demographic breakdown of this sample is described in the following sections. Percent discrepancies are due to rounding.

#### A. Gender

- (See Table 5)
- 170 (98.3%) Males
- 3 (1.7%) Transgender

#### B. Age Group

- (See Table 6)
- 18 (10.4%) 10-19 years old
- 69 (39.9%) 20-29 years old
- 41 (23.7%) 30-39 years old
- 35 (20.2%) 40-49 years old
- 9 (5.2%) 50 + years old
- 1 (0.6%) Not identified

#### C. Age Group (24 and under)

- (See Table 7)
- 57 (32.9%) 24 and under
- 115 (66.5%) 25 and above
- 1 (0.6%) Not identified

#### D. Geographic Location

- (See Table 8)
- 149 (86.1%) Wasatch Front
- 17 (9.8%) non-Wasatch Front
- 7 (4.0%) Not identified

#### E. Race/Ethnicity

- (See Table 9)
- 4 (2.3%) Asian American or Pacific Islander
- 3 (1.7%) Black/African American
- 120 (69.4%) White/Caucasian
- 3 (1.7%) American Indian or Alaska Native
- 24 (13.9%) Hispanic
- 14 (8.1%) Other
- 5 (2.9%) Not identified

#### F. Sexual Identity

- (See Table 10)
- 158 (91.3%) Homosexual/Gay
- 12 (6.9%) Bisexual
- 3 (1.7%) Not identified

#### G. Partnership Status

- (See Table 11)
- 103 (59.5%) Single
- 63 (36.4%) Married/partnered to a male
- 2 (1.2%) Married/partnered to a female
- 3 (1.7%) Other - Boyfriend
- 2 (1.2%) Other

#### H. HIV Status

- (See Table 12)
- 9 (5.2%) HIV positive
- 126 (72.8%) HIV negative
- 37 (21.4%) Unknown status
- 1 (0.6%) Not identified

### Risk Behaviors

#### A. Likelihood of Protection Use Across All Behaviors by All Variables

- (See Table 13) A majority of the sample was equally as likely to use protection every time, as they were to use protection sometimes, while engaged in sexual behaviors with someone that is HIV positive or living with AIDS.
- (See Table 13) A majority of the sample was most likely to use protection every time while engaged in sexual behaviors with someone that is an IDU.

- (See Table 13) A majority of the sample was most likely to never use protection while engaged in sexual behaviors with someone that is HIV negative and not an IDU.

**B. *Likelihood of Protection Use by Sexual Behavior With Someone that is HIV Positive or Living With AIDS***

- (See Table 14) A majority of the sample was most likely to use protection sometimes, while performing or receiving oral sex, with someone that is HIV positive or living with AIDS. Those that did not know their HIV status were equally as likely to use protection every time, sometimes, and never. Those living in non-Wasatch areas were equally as likely to use protection sometimes, as they were to never use protection, while performing oral sex. Those living in non-Wasatch areas and bisexuals were more likely to never use protection, while receiving oral sex.
- (See Table 15) A majority of the sample was most likely to use protection every time, as the inserting or receiving partner in anal sex, with someone that is HIV positive or living with AIDS. Those living in non-Wasatch areas were more likely to never use protection as the inserting or receiving partner in anal sex. The bisexual responses ranged from using protection every time to never using protection. Those with a male partner were more likely to use protection sometimes as the inserting or receiving partner in anal sex. Those that were HIV negative were more likely to use protection sometimes as the inserting partner and they were more likely to use protection every time as the receiving partner.
- (See Table 16) A majority of the sample was more likely to never use protection while having vaginal sex with someone that is HIV positive or living with AIDS. Three groups (24 and under, bisexuals, and those with a male partner) were more likely to use protection sometimes. There were no responses for this sexual behavior for the Hispanic and “unknown HIV status” groups.

**C. *Likelihood of Protection Use by Sexual Behavior With Someone that is an Injection Drug User (IDU)***

- (See Table 17) A majority of the sample was more likely to never use protection, while performing or receiving oral sex, with someone that is an IDU. Those that were 25 and above, Hispanic, with a male partner, or that were HIV negative, were more likely to use protection when performing oral sex.
- (See Table 18) A majority of the sample was more likely to either use protection every time or sometimes, as the inserting partner in anal sex, with someone that is an IDU. On the other hand, a majority of the sample was more likely to use protection every time as the receiving partner in anal sex with someone that is an IDU. Those that did not know their HIV status were equally as likely to use protection every time, sometimes, and never, as the inserting or receiving partner in anal sex.
- (See Table 19) A majority of the sample was more likely to use protection every time while having vaginal sex with someone that is an IDU.

**D. *Likelihood of Protection Use by Sexual Behavior With Someone that is HIV Negative and Not an Injection Drug User***

- (See Table 20) A majority of the sample was more likely to never use protection, while performing or receiving oral sex, with someone that is HIV negative and not an IDU. Those living in non-Wasatch areas were more likely to use protection sometimes while performing oral sex. Hispanics and bisexuals were more likely to use protection sometimes while performing or receiving oral sex. HIV positive respondents were more likely to use protection sometimes while receiving oral sex.
- (See Table 21) A majority of the sample was more likely to use protection every time, as the inserting or receiving partner in anal sex with someone that is HIV negative and not an IDU. There

were a few groups (24 and under, non-Wasatch, Hispanic, and those with a male partner) that were likely to use protection sometimes, as the inserting or receiving partner. Those that did not know their HIV status were more likely to never use protection.

- (See Table 22) A majority of the sample was more likely to never use protection while having vaginal sex with someone that is HIV negative and not an IDU. The 24 and under age group, those living in non-Wasatch areas, and those that did not know their HIV status, were equally as likely to use protection every time as they were to never use protection. Bisexuals were more likely to use protection every time.

### **E. *Likelihood of Protection Use by Sexual Behavior Across All Variables (Summary Table)***

- Table 23 is a summary of the trends in protection use described in the previous sections, so it has already been discussed in detail. You may want to look at this table to address additional questions you might have regarding the data presented in the previous sections.

### **F. *HIV Testing***

- (See Table 24) A majority of the sample (80.2%) reported having had an HIV test. The results broken down by demographic followed the same trend for most groups. Respondents in the 24 and under, Hispanic, and bisexual groups reported relatively less HIV tests as compared to the overall sample. Two groups that showed particularly interesting results were the HIV negative and unknown HIV status groups. There were 11 respondents that considered themselves HIV negative, but they had never had an HIV test. There were 13 respondents that indicated having had an HIV test, but they did not know their HIV status.

### **G. *Disclosing and Asking HIV Status***

- (See Tables 25 through 27) A majority of the sample was most likely to always disclose their HIV status (63.2%) and always ask the HIV status of their partner (56.3%). Respondents were more likely to disclose HIV status than they were to ask about HIV status. An interesting trend was displayed in the HIV status group. Respondents that were HIV positive were more likely to disclose/ask HIV status as compared to the HIV negative and unknown status respondents. Respondents that were HIV negative were more likely to disclose/ask HIV status as compared to unknown status respondents.

### **H. *Paying or Being Paid for Sex***

- (See Tables 29 and 30) A majority of the sample reported not paying for sex (98.8%) and not having been paid for sex (97.1%). The number of respondents that indicated paying for sex (2) and the number of respondents that indicated having been paid for sex (5) are so small that additional interpretation of the results should be avoided.

## **Discussion**

### **A. *Suggestions for Future Research***

- The results according to HIV status were different which suggest that risk behaviors vary by HIV status. Understanding the risk behaviors of people in different HIV status groups is an important issue pertaining to HIV Prevention in Utah. The majority of the sample used in this study was HIV negative (72.8%). Based on the importance of the issue and the results in this study, additional research assessing the risk behaviors of HIV positive individuals is suggested.

- The results pertaining to those that pay for sex and those that are paid for sex were not used in this report due to the small sample sizes. Understanding the risk behaviors of these groups is an important issue pertaining to HIV Prevention in Utah. Based on the importance of the issue, additional research assessing the risk behaviors of those that pay for sex or are paid for sex is suggested.

## INTRODUCTION

The MSM survey was designed to help the HIV Prevention Community Planning Committee (CPC) and the HIV Prevention Program, under the Utah Department of Health Bureau of Communicable Disease Control, make evidence-based decisions concerning MSM HIV prevention needs throughout the State of Utah. The survey was intended to be a medium for MSM community members to discuss their sexual behavior, their reasons for not always engaging in safe sexual behavior, and voice their opinions about the availability and accessibility of HIV prevention services. It was also a forum to provide suggestions on where and how these services should be delivered.

The results of this survey were meant to supplement the 2002 HIV Prevention Needs Assessment. One of the recommendations in the 2002 HIV Prevention Needs Assessment was to enhance the body of data that exists pertaining to MSM in Utah. Men account for 82% of HIV infections and 91% of AIDS cases in Utah. MSM represent the largest risk group accounting for 66% of HIV/AIDS cases among males from 1994 to 2001<sup>1</sup>. Utah's rates are also higher than the United States rates for MSM. In the United States, 31% of HIV positive and 46% of AIDS cases occur within men who have sex with men, compared to Utah rates of 57% HIV positive cases and 63% of AIDS cases<sup>1</sup>. Understanding the needs of the MSM population is an important step in describing the needs of the PLWH/A populations in Utah.

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<sup>1</sup> *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report for Males*, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program, Bureau of Communicable Disease Control, Utah Department of Health, April 2003.

## METHODOLOGY

### Survey Development

The survey was developed over a 60-day period from March 31<sup>st</sup>, 2003 through May 30<sup>th</sup>, 2003. The survey used in this study was based on the 2002 HIV Prevention Needs Assessment Survey. The 2002 survey had been pilot tested and was used as the primary data collection instrument in the 2002 HIV Prevention Needs Assessment. A draft version of the 2003 MSM Needs Assessment Survey was created using the 2002 survey as a template. A subcommittee derived from the CPC evaluated the content and format of the 2003 MSM survey. The goal was to ensure that the 2003 MSM survey would generate the information needed to supplement the 2002 HIV Prevention Needs Assessment.

The 2003 MSM survey was sent to external reviewers after the CPC subcommittee had made various changes to the survey. The external reviewers were HIV Prevention Service Providers that dealt primarily with MSM clients. The 2003 MSM survey was revised based upon the reviewers comments and the final version was presented to the CPC. The HIV Prevention Program decided against pilot testing the survey due to the extensive review process and the similarities with the 2002 survey.

### Variables

Table 1 shows the eight demographic variables that were assessed in the 2003 MSM survey. Certain subcategories within the demographics (i.e. Female) were excluded because the population that was studied was MSM in Utah. The age demographic is presented differently throughout the report. The Epidemiological Profile in the State of Utah uses the age groupings presented in Table 1. On the other hand, the Center's for Disease Control has identified people 24 and under and people 25 and over as target populations. These different age groupings will be used throughout the report. Whether the respondent lives along the Wasatch Front or not is indicated in the geographic location demographic. The Wasatch Front includes Davis, Salt Lake, Utah, and Weber counties.

The remainder of the 2003 MSM survey included questions about behavior and questions about HIV Prevention Services. The behavior and HIV Prevention Service questions are presented in the Results chapter of this report.

Table 1  
*Demographic Variables*

<b>Gender</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Male</li> <li>• Transgender</li> </ul> <b>Risk Category</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MSM</li> </ul> <b>Sexual Identity</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Homosexual/Gay</li> <li>• Bisexual</li> <li>• Heterosexual</li> </ul> <b>HIV Status</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HIV Positive</li> <li>• HIV Negative</li> <li>• Unknown HIV Status</li> </ul>	<b>Age</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0-9</li> <li>• 10-19</li> <li>• 20-29</li> <li>• 30-39</li> <li>• 40-49</li> <li>• 50 and over</li> </ul> <b>Geographic Location</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wasatch</li> <li>• non-Wasatch</li> </ul>	<b>Race</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Asian Am. or Pacific Islander</li> <li>• Black/African Am.</li> <li>• White/Caucasian</li> <li>• Am. Indian or Alaska Native</li> </ul> <b>Ethnicity</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hispanic, Latino, or Latina</li> <li>• Non-Hispanic</li> </ul> <b>Partnership Status</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Single</li> <li>• Married/partnered to a male</li> <li>• Married/partnered to a female</li> </ul>
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## Data Collection

### Survey Distribution

Surveys were distributed from June 6<sup>th</sup>, 2003 through July 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2003. Convenience sampling was used to select the distribution sites. This means that surveys were distributed to individuals based upon their accessibility and convenience. Both formal and informal techniques were used to distribute the survey. Formal techniques included setting up booths at community activities as well as asking HIV Prevention Service Providers to distribute the surveys at their facility. Informal techniques included asking people in parks, malls, and coffee shops to take the survey. The surveys were distributed at 18 sites in five counties throughout Utah. The distribution sites and data associated with each location are described in Table 2 and Figure 1.

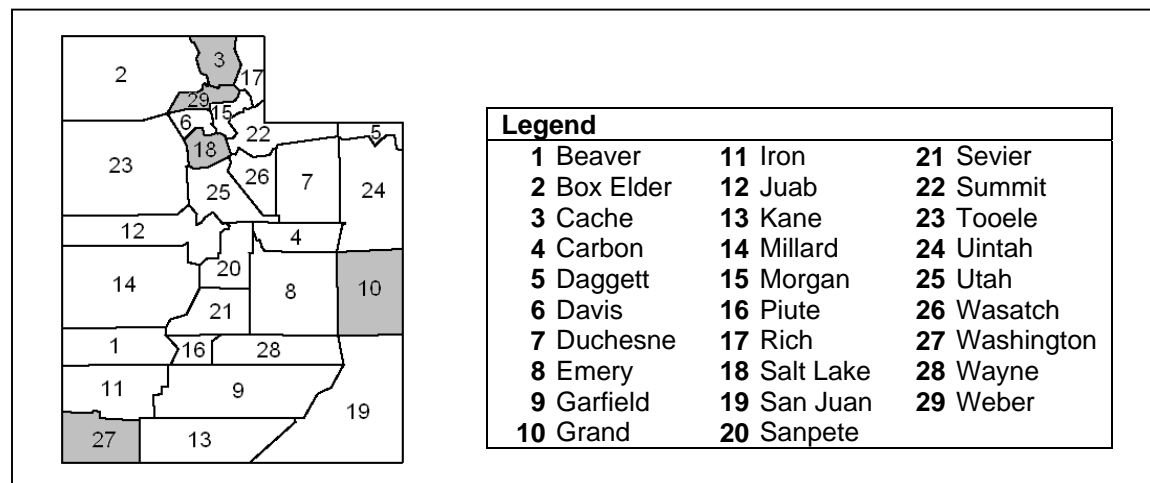


Table 2  
Survey Distribution Sites

Distribution site	Surveys distributed		Total	% of total distributed	County
	English	Spanish			
American Red Cross	25	15	40	6.0%	Salt Lake
Castle Valley, UT	10	0	10	1.5%	Grand
Gay and Lesbian Community Center of Utah	20	0	20	3.0%	Salt Lake
Gay Men's Health Summit Planning Meeting	15	0	15	2.2%	Salt Lake
Gay Men's Health Summit Subcommittee Meeting	10	0	10	1.5%	Salt Lake
Harm Reduction Project	15	0	15	2.2%	Salt Lake
Logan, Utah	25	0	25	3.7%	Cache
MSM Task Group	50	0	50	7.5%	Salt Lake
National HIV Testing Day	50	15	65	9.7%	Salt Lake
Northern Utah HIV/AIDS Project	40	0	40	6.0%	Weber
Salt Lake Valley Health Department	52	3	55	8.2%	Salt Lake
Southern Utah Gay and Lesbian Community Center	50	0	50	7.5%	Washington
Southwest Utah Public Health Department	40	0	40	6.0%	Washington
Utah AIDS Foundation	0	20	20	3.0%	Salt Lake
Utah AIDS Foundation—HIV Testing	10	0	10	1.5%	Salt Lake
Utah AIDS Foundation—PRIDE Day Test Results	19	0	19	2.8%	Salt Lake
Utah PRIDE Day	147	0	147	21.9%	Salt Lake
Vecino a Vecino	20	20	40	6.0%	Salt Lake
<b>Total</b>	<b>564</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>671</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	

Note. Percent discrepancies are due to rounding.

Figure 1  
Survey Distribution by County



## Response

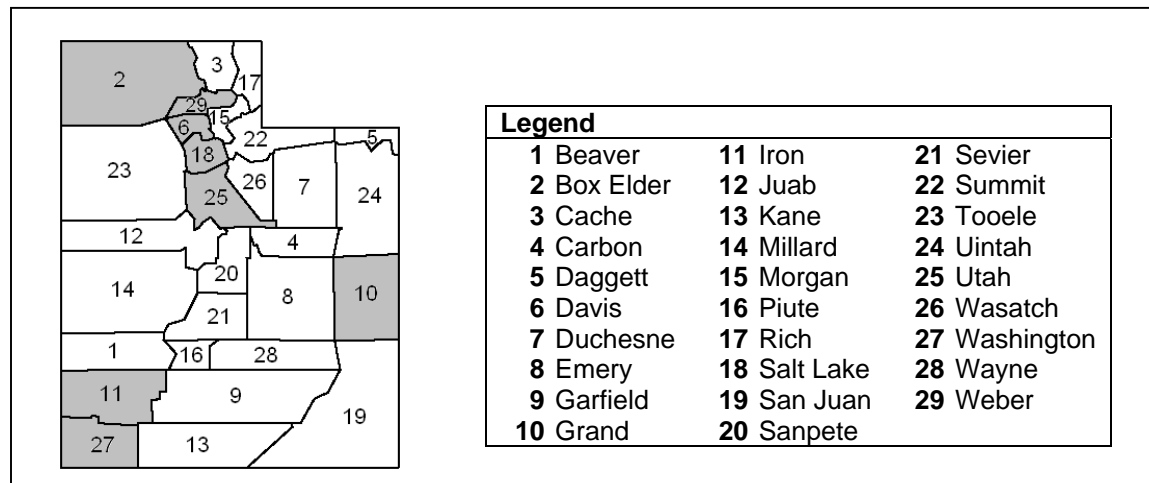
A total of 178 surveys were returned from respondents representing 8 counties in Utah. All of the most populous counties are represented in the surveys received. Five of the surveys were thrown out because the respondents were not MSM. The final sample size was 173. The majority (86.1%) of responses came from men living along the Wasatch Front (Davis, Salt Lake, Weber, and Utah County). The remainder (9.8%) were from non-Wasatch counties. There were 7 surveys (4.0%) that did not have a geographic location identified. The response rates and county responses are described in Table 3 and Figure 2.

Table 3  
*Survey Responses by County*

County	Surveys Returned		Wasatch Front	non-Wasatch
	Number	Percent		
Box Elder	2	1.2%	—	2
Davis	8	4.6%	8	—
Grand	1	0.6%	—	1
Iron	1	0.6%	—	1
Salt Lake	112	64.7%	112	—
Utah	5	2.9%	5	—
Washington	13	7.5%	—	13
Weber	24	13.9%	24	—
Not identified	7	4.0%	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>149</b> (86.1%)	<b>17</b> (9.8%)

Note. Percent discrepancies are due to rounding.

Figure 2  
*Survey Responses by County*



## Sample Frame

The sample frame used in the 2003 MSM Needs Assessment is presented in Table 4. A sample frame is a tool that is used to help guide the sample selection process. The “Utah population” column is a description of how many new HIV cases were reported from 2000 to 2001 among the MSM population in Utah. The “target” column is a description of what the 2003 MSM Needs Assessment should have looked like based on the percentages observed in the “Utah population” data. The “2003 MSM Needs Assessment” column describes the percentages observed in the actual sample. The “difference” column is a comparison of what should have been (target column) and what actually occurred (2003 MSM Needs Assessment column). The “difference” column can be interpreted as how well our sample represents the current trends in HIV infection among MSM in Utah.

It should be noted that the percents in the “difference” column might be inflated due to the relatively small numbers used to calculate the percents. Due to this fact, the number of cases and the percents should be interpreted simultaneously.

The results show that the sample is fairly representative in the race/ethnicity and geographic location variables. There is a slight lack of representation in the age demographic. There is an over representation of younger MSM in the sample and an under representation of older MSM. The highest lack of representation (-25.4%) occurred in the 30-39 age group followed by the 20-29 age group (13.9%).

Table 4  
Sample Frame

Utah Population (2000-2001 Data)				2003 MSM Needs Assessment		Difference	
Variable	Cases	Percent	Target	Cases	Percent	Cases	Percent
Age							
0 - 9	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
10 - 19	3	2.5%	4	18	10.4%	14	8.1%
20 - 29	32	26.2%	45	69	39.9%	24	13.9%
30 - 39	60	49.2%	85	41	23.7%	-44	-25.4%
40 - 49	18	14.8%	26	35	20.2%	9	5.2%
50 +	9	7.4%	13	9	5.2%	-4	-2.3%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	1	0.6%	1	0.6%
Total	122	100.0%	173	173	100.0%		
Race/ethnicity							
Asian	2	1.6%	3	4	2.3%	1	0.6%
Black	8	6.6%	11	3	1.7%	-8	-4.6%
Hispanic	22	18.0%	31	24	13.9%	-7	-4.0%
Native Am.	4	3.3%	6	3	1.7%	-3	-1.7%
White	85	69.7%	121	120	69.4%	-1	-0.6%
Other	0	0.0%	0	14	8.1%	14	8.1%
Unknown	1	0.8%	1	5	2.9%	4	2.3%
Total	122	100.0%	173	173	100.0%		
Geographic Location							
Wasatch	110	90.2%	156	149	86.1%	-7	-4.0%
non-Wasatch	12	9.8%	17	17	9.8%	0	0.0%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	7	4.0%	7	4.0%
Total	122	100.0%	173	173	100.0%		

Note. Percent discrepancies are due to rounding.

## Analysis

Descriptive statistics were completed to identify data entry errors. The dataset was cleaned and data entry errors were corrected. The cleaned dataset was used in the analyses.

Descriptive statistics were completed for all variables across all demographic groups. These results are presented as a description of the overall sample. Cross tabulations were used to disaggregate the overall results according to specific target populations. The target populations were derived from the goals and objectives of the HIV Prevention Community Planning Committee and the HIV Prevention Program, under the Utah Department of Health's Bureau of Communicable Disease Control.

## RESULTS

### Demographics

#### Gender

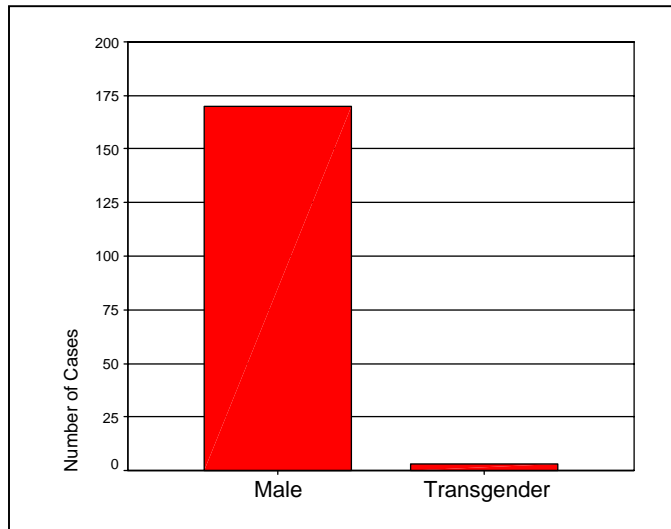
As expected, the sample was predominantly male (98.3%). Gender will not be used in any comparison analyses. Transgender responses will be excluded due to small sample size. The results are displayed in Table 5 and Figure 3.

Table 5  
*Gender*

	Cases	Percent
Male	170	98.3%
Transgender	3	1.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Note. Percent discrepancies are due to rounding.

Figure 3  
*Gender*



## Age Group

The sample was predominantly 20-29 years old (39.9%) and the number of cases declined in the older age groups. The results are displayed in Table 6 and Figure 4. The age groups were also categorized in terms of people that were 24 and under because the 24 and under age group is a target population identified by the HIV Prevention Community Planning Committee. The results for the 24 and under age group are displayed in Table 7 and Figure 5.

Table 6  
*Age Group*

	Cases	Percent
10-19	18	10.4%
20-29	69	39.9%
30-39	41	23.7%
40-49	35	20.2%
50 +	9	5.2%
Not identified	1	0.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Note. Percent discrepancies are due to rounding.

Figure 4  
*Age Group*

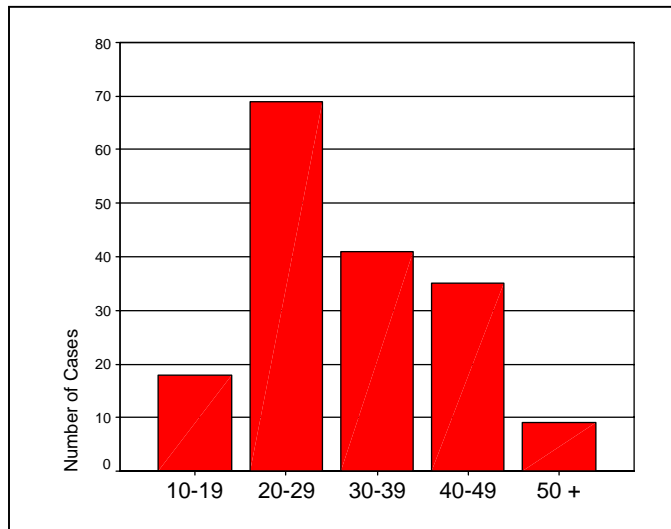
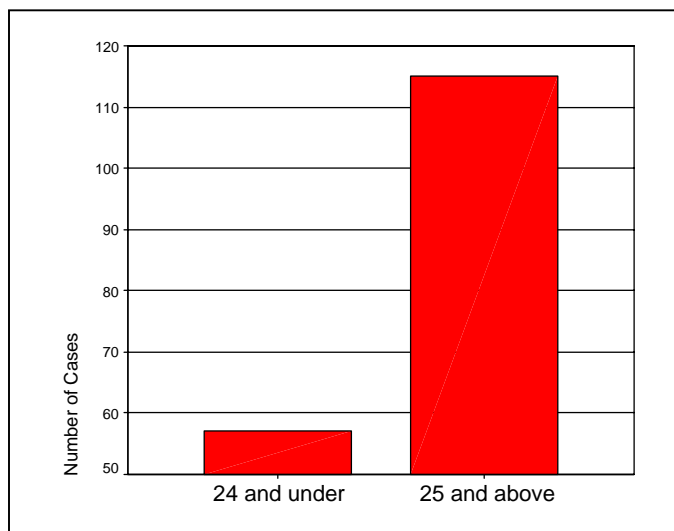


Table 7  
*24 and Under*

	Cases	Percent
24 and under	57	32.9%
25 and above	115	66.5%
Not identified	1	0.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Note. Percent discrepancies are due to rounding.

Figure 5  
*24 and Under*



## Geographic Location

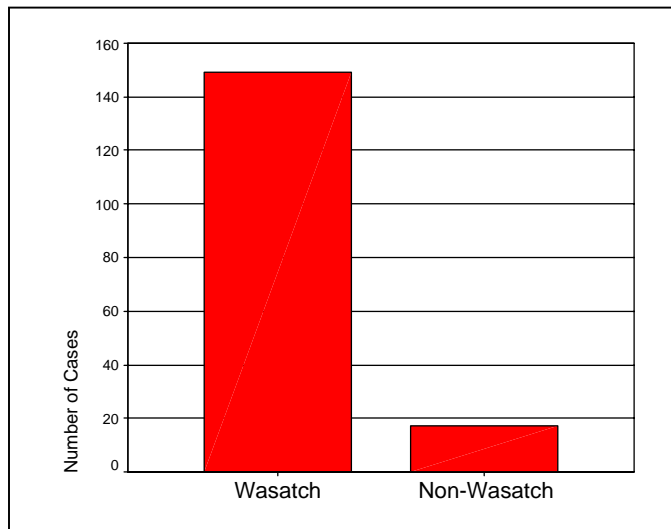
The majority of the responses came from people living along the Wasatch Front (86.1%). The Wasatch Front is defined as Davis, Salt Lake, Utah, and Weber counties. The results are displayed in Table 8 and Figure 6.

Table 8  
*Geographic Location*

	Cases	Percent
Wasatch	149	86.1%
non-Wasatch	17	9.8%
Not identified	7	4.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Note. Percent discrepancies are due to rounding.

Figure 6  
*Geographic Location*





## Race/Ethnicity

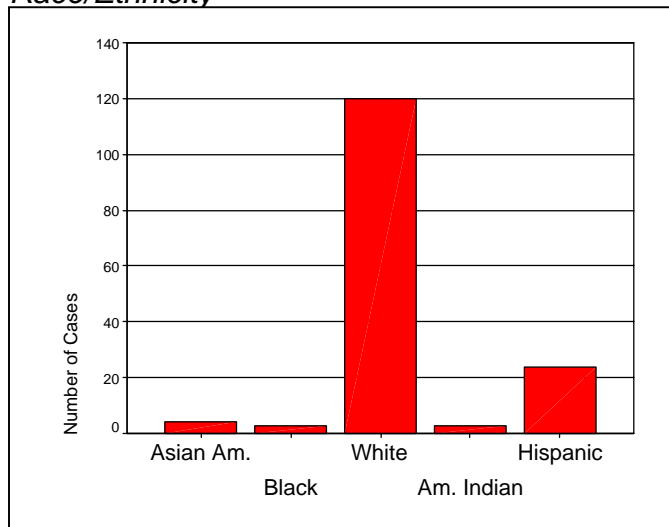
The sample was predominantly white (69.4%) followed by Hispanic (13.9%). The white and Hispanic demographics were the only race/ethnicity variables used in the comparison analyses. All other subcategories within the race/ethnicity variable were excluded due to small sample size. The results are displayed in Table 9 and Figure 7.

Table 9  
*Race/Ethnicity*

	Cases	Percent
Asian American or Pacific Islander	4	2.3%
Black/African American	3	1.7%
White/Caucasian	120	69.4%
American Indian or Alaska Native	3	1.7%
Hispanic, Latino, or Latina	24	13.9%
Other	14	8.1%
Not identified	5	2.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Note. Percent discrepancies are due to rounding.

Figure 7  
*Race/Ethnicity*



## Sexual Identity

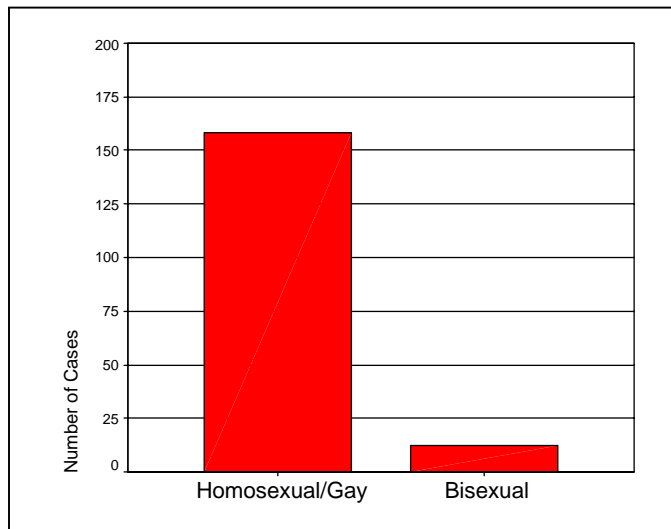
The majority of the sample identified themselves as homosexual/gay (91.3%) followed by bisexuals (6.9%). Both subcategories were used in the comparison analyses. The results are displayed in Table 10 and Figure 8.

Table 10  
*Sexual Identity*

	Cases	Percent
Homosexual/Gay	158	91.3%
Bisexual	12	6.9%
Not identified	3	1.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Note. Percent discrepancies are due to rounding.

Figure 8  
*Sexual Identity*



## Partnership Status

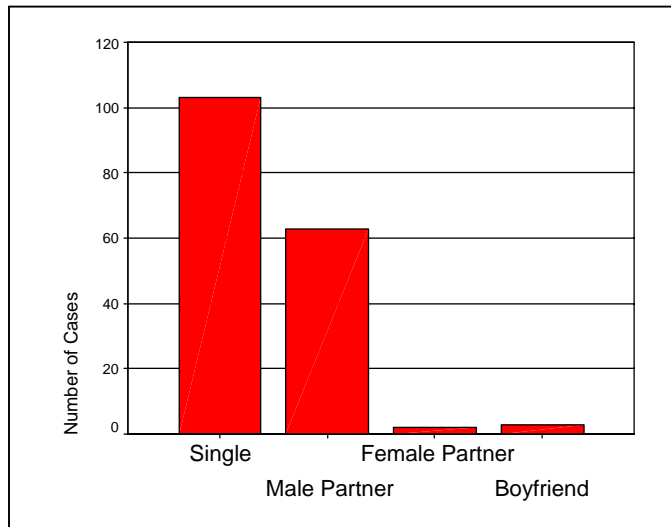
The sample was predominantly single (59.5%) or married/partnered to a male (36.4%). All other subcategories were excluded from comparison analyses due to small sample size. The results are displayed in Table 11 and Figure 9.

Table 11  
*Partnership Status*

	Cases	Percent
Single	103	59.5%
Married/Partnered to a male	63	36.4%
Married/Partnered to a female	2	1.2%
Other - Boyfriend	3	1.7%
Other	2	1.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Note. Percent discrepancies are due to rounding.

Figure 9  
*Partnership Status*



## HIV Status

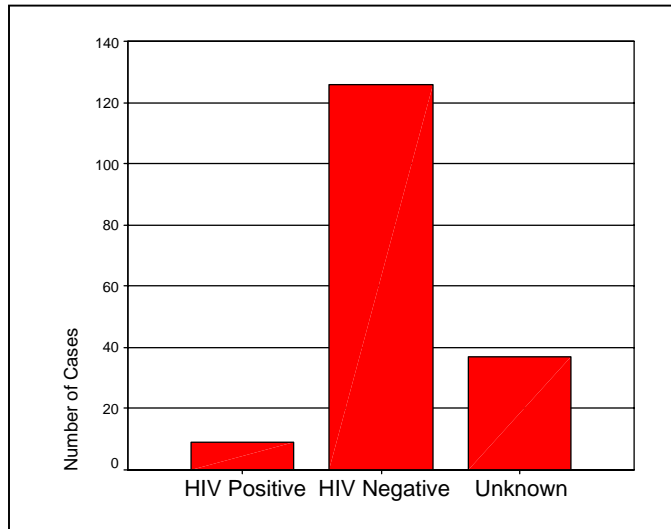
The sample was predominantly HIV negative (72.8%). All subcategories in this variable were included in the comparison analyses, even though the sample size for HIV positive is relatively low. The results are displayed in Table 12 and Figure 10.

Table 12  
*HIV Status*

	Cases	Percent
HIV Positive	9	5.2%
HIV Negative	126	72.8%
Unknown	37	21.4%
Not identified	1	0.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Note. Percent discrepancies are due to rounding.

Figure 10  
*HIV Status*



## Risk Behaviors

### Likelihood of Protection Use Across All Behaviors by All Variables

The results pertaining to the likelihood of protection use across all behaviors, by all variables, are presented in Table 13. The first row is the result for the entire sample. The subsequent rows are the results broken down by each demographic variable.

Table 13  
*Likelihood of Protection Use Across All Behaviors by All Variables*

Used Protection:	With someone that is:								
	HIV positive or living with AIDS			an Injection Drug User			HIV negative and not an Injection Drug User		
	Every time	Some times	Never	Every time	Some times	Never	Every time	Some times	Never
Entire Sample Response	X	X		X					X
24 and Under		X		X		X			X
25 and Above	X	X		X					X
Wasatch	X	X		X		X			X
non-Wasatch			X					X	
White		X		X		X			X
Hispanic	X	X		X				X	
Homosexual	X	X		X					X
Bisexual		X	X				X		
Single	X	X		X					X
Partnered with a male	X			X	X				X
HIV Positive	X	X					X		X
HIV Negative		X		X					X
Unknown HIV Status	X					X			X

Note. This table was derived from Table 23 and Tables A through E.

Table 13 shows that a majority of the sample was equally as likely to use protection every time, as they were to use protection sometimes, while engaged in sexual behaviors with someone that is HIV positive or living with AIDS. The non-Wasatch and bisexual groups were the only exceptions. Respondents living in non-Wasatch areas were more likely to never use protection while engaged in sexual behaviors with someone that is HIV positive or living with AIDS. Bisexuals were equally as likely to use protection sometimes, as they were to never use protection, while engaged in sexual behaviors with someone that is HIV positive or living with AIDS.

The results in Table 13 show that a majority of the sample was most likely to use protection every time while engaged in sexual behaviors with someone that is an IDU. The exceptions were those that were 24 and under, living along the Wasatch Front, white, or those that have never had an HIV test. Respondents that were 24 and under,

living along the Wasatch Front, or white, were equally as likely to use protection every time, as they were to never use protection, while engaged in sexual behaviors with someone that is an IDU. Respondents that had never had an HIV test were most likely to never use protection while engaged in sexual behaviors with someone that is an IDU.

Table 13 shows that a majority of the sample was most likely to never use protection while engaged in sexual behaviors with someone that is HIV negative and not an IDU. The notable exceptions were bisexuals and those that were HIV positive. Bisexuals were more likely to use protection every time while engaged in sexual behaviors with someone that is HIV negative and not an IDU. Those that were HIV positive were equally as likely to use protection every time, as they were to never use protection, while engaged in sexual behaviors with someone that is HIV negative and not an IDU.

### **Likelihood of Protection Use by Sexual Behavior With Someone that is HIV Positive or Living With AIDS**

The results pertaining to likelihood of protection use by sexual behavior with someone that is HIV positive or living with AIDS are presented in Tables 14 through 16. The results are categorized by type of sexual behavior and whether or not protection was used. The variables are listed in the column that represents the response they were most likely to have given. The first row is the result for the entire sample. The subsequent rows are the results broken down by demographic variable.

The results in Table 14 show that a majority of the sample was most likely to use protection sometimes, while performing or receiving oral sex, with someone that is HIV positive or living with AIDS. The largest variation in responses was among those that did not know their HIV status. Their responses ranged from using protection every time to never using protection, while performing or receiving oral sex, with someone that is HIV positive or living with AIDS. Exceptions to the majority response were those living in non-Wasatch areas and bisexuals. Those living in non-Wasatch areas were equally as likely to use protection sometimes, as they were to never use protection, while performing oral sex with someone that is HIV positive or living with AIDS. Those living in non-Wasatch areas and bisexuals were more likely to never use protection, while receiving oral sex from someone that is HIV positive or living with AIDS.

Table 14  
*Likelihood of Protection Use: Oral Sex With  
 Someone that is HIV Positive or Living with AIDS*

Used protection:	Performing oral sex			Receiving oral sex		
	Every time	Sometimes	Never	Every time	Sometimes	Never
	Entire Sample			Entire Sample		
	24 and Under			24 and Under		
	25 and Above			25 and Above		
	Wasatch			Wasatch		
	non-Wasatch			non-Wasatch		
	White			White		
	Hispanic			Hispanic		
	Homosexual			Homosexual		
	Bisexual			Bisexual		
	Single			Single		
	Male Partner			Male Partner		
	HIV Positive			HIV Positive		
	HIV Negative			HIV Negative		
	Unknown			Unknown		

Note. This table was derived from Table 23 and Tables A through E.

Table 15 shows that a majority of the sample was most likely to use protection every time, as the inserting or receiving partner in anal sex, with someone that is HIV positive or living with AIDS. The notable exceptions were those living in non-Wasatch areas, bisexuals, those with a male partner, and those that were HIV negative. Those living in non-Wasatch areas were more likely to never use protection, as the inserting or receiving partner in anal sex, with someone that is HIV positive or living with AIDS. The bisexual responses ranged from using protection every time to never using protection. Those with a male partner were more likely to use protection sometimes, as the inserting or receiving partner in anal sex, with someone that is HIV positive or living with AIDS. Those that were HIV negative were more likely to use protection sometimes as the inserting partner and they were more likely to use protection every time as the receiving partner.

Table 15  
*Likelihood of Protection Use: Anal Sex With  
 Someone that is HIV Positive or Living with AIDS*

Used protection:	As the inserting partner			As the receiving partner		
	Every time	Sometimes	Never	Every time	Sometimes	Never
	Entire Sample			Entire Sample		
	24 and Under			24 and Under		
	25 and Above			25 and Above		
	Wasatch			Wasatch		
	non-Wasatch			non-Wasatch		
	White			White		
	Hispanic			Hispanic		
	Homosexual			Homosexual		
	Bisexual			Bisexual		
	Single			Single		
	Male Partner			Male Partner		
	HIV Positive			HIV Positive		
	HIV Negative			HIV Negative		
	Unknown			Unknown		

Note. This table was derived from Table 23 and Tables A through E.

The results in Table 16 show that a majority of the sample was more likely to never use protection while having vaginal sex with someone that is HIV positive or living with AIDS. Three groups (24 and under, bisexuals, and those with a male partner) were more likely to use protection sometimes while having vaginal sex with someone that is HIV positive or living with AIDS. There were no responses for this sexual behavior for the Hispanic and “unknown HIV status” groups.

Table 16  
*Likelihood of Protection Use: Vaginal Sex With  
Someone that is HIV Positive or Living with AIDS*

Used protection:	Every time	Sometimes	Never
			Entire Sample
		24 and Under	
			25 and Above
			Wasatch
			non-Wasatch
			White
Hispanic (N/A)			
			Homosexual
		Bisexual	
			Single
		Male Partner	
			HIV Positive
			HIV Negative
Unknown (N/A)			

Note. This table was derived from Table 23 and Tables A through E.

### **Likelihood of Protection Use by Sexual Behavior With Someone that is an Injection Drug User**

The results pertaining to likelihood of protection use by sexual behavior with someone that is an injection drug user (IDU) are presented in Tables 17 through 19. The results are categorized by type of sexual behavior and whether or not protection was used. The variables are listed in the column that represents the response they were most likely to have given. The first row is the result for the entire sample. The subsequent rows are the results broken down by demographic variable.

Table 17 shows that a majority of the sample was more likely to never use protection, while performing or receiving oral sex, with someone that is an IDU. Exceptions to the general response included the 25 and above age group, Hispanics, those with a male partner, and those that were HIV negative. Some of these groups were more likely to use protection when performing oral sex as compared to using protection when receiving oral sex.



Table 17  
*Likelihood of Protection Use: Oral Sex With  
 Someone that is an Injection Drug User*

Used protection:	Performing oral sex			Receiving oral sex		
	Every time	Sometimes	Never	Every time	Sometimes	Never
Non-Was. (N/A)	Entire Sample		Entire Sample	Entire Sample		Entire Sample
	24 and Under		24 and Under	24 and Under		24 and Under
	25 and Above		25 and Above	25 and Above		25 and Above
Hispanic (N/A)	Wasatch		Wasatch	Wasatch		Wasatch
	White		White	White		White
	Hispanic		Hispanic	Hispanic		Hispanic
Bisexual (N/A)	Homosexual		Homosexual	Homosexual		Homosexual
	Single		Single	Single		Single
	Single		Single	Single		Single
Partner (N/A) HIV + (N/A)	Male Partner		Male Partner	Male Partner		Male Partner
	HIV Negative		HIV Negative	HIV Negative		HIV Negative
	Unknown		Unknown	Unknown		Unknown

Note. This table was derived from Table 23 and Tables A through E.

The results in Table 18 show that a majority of the sample was more likely to either use protection every time or sometimes, as the inserting partner in anal sex, with someone that is an IDU. On the other hand, a majority of the sample was more likely to use protection every time as the receiving partner in anal sex with someone that is an IDU. The only exception was respondents that did not know their HIV status. They were equally as likely to use protection every time, sometimes, and never, as the inserting or receiving partner in anal sex with an IDU.

Table 18  
*Likelihood of Protection Use: Anal Sex With  
 Someone that is an Injection Drug User*

Used protection:	As the inserting partner			As the receiving partner		
	Every time	Sometimes	Never	Every time	Sometimes	Never
Non-Was. (N/A)	Entire Sample	Entire Sample	Entire Sample	Entire Sample	Entire Sample	Entire Sample
	24 and Under	24 and Under	24 and Under	24 and Under	24 and Under	24 and Under
	25 and Above	25 and Above	25 and Above	25 and Above	25 and Above	25 and Above
Hispanic (N/A)	Wasatch	Wasatch	Wasatch	Wasatch	Wasatch	Wasatch
	White	White	White	White	White	White
	Hispanic	Hispanic	Hispanic	Hispanic	Hispanic	Hispanic
Bisexual (N/A)	Homosexual	Homosexual	Homosexual	Homosexual	Homosexual	Homosexual
	Single	Single	Single	Single	Single	Single
	Single	Single	Single	Single	Single	Single
Partner (N/A) HIV + (N/A)	Male Partner		Male Partner	Male Partner		Male Partner
	HIV Negative	HIV Negative	HIV Negative	HIV Negative	HIV Negative	HIV Negative
	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown

Note. This table was derived from Table 23 and Tables A through E.

Table 19 shows that a majority of the sample was more likely to use protection every time while having vaginal sex with someone that is an IDU.

Table 19  
*Likelihood of Protection Use: Vaginal Sex With  
Someone that is an Injection Drug User*

Used protection:	Every time	Sometimes	Never
Entire Sample			
24 and Under			
25 Above (N/A)			
Wasatch			
Non-Was. (N/A)			
White			
Hispanic (N/A)			
Homosexual			
Bisexual (N/A)			
Single			
Partner (N/A)			
HIV + (N/A)			
HIV – (N/A)			
Unknown			

Note. This table was derived from Table 23 and Tables A through E.

### **Likelihood of Protection Use by Sexual Behavior With Someone that is HIV Negative and Not an Injection Drug User**

The results pertaining to likelihood of protection use by sexual behavior with someone that is HIV negative and not an IDU are presented in Tables 20 through 22. The results are categorized by type of sexual behavior and whether or not protection was used. The variables are listed in the column that represents the response they were most likely to have given. The first row is the result for the entire sample. The subsequent rows are the results broken down by demographic variable.

The results in Table 20 show that a majority of the sample was more likely to never use protection, while performing or receiving oral sex, with someone that is HIV negative and not an IDU. Exceptions to the general response were those living in non-Wasatch areas, Hispanics, bisexuals, and those that were HIV positive. Those living in non-Wasatch areas were more likely to use protection sometimes while performing oral sex with someone that is HIV negative and not an IDU. Hispanics and bisexuals were more likely to use protection sometimes, while performing or receiving oral sex, with someone that is HIV negative and not an IDU. HIV positive respondents were more likely to use protection sometimes, while receiving oral sex from someone that is HIV negative and not an IDU.

Table 20  
*Likelihood of Protection Use: Oral Sex With Someone that is HIV Negative and Not an Injection Drug User*

Used protection:	Performing oral sex			Receiving oral sex		
	Every time	Sometimes	Never	Every time	Sometimes	Never
			Entire Sample			Entire Sample
			24 and Under			24 and Under
			25 and Above			25 and Above
			Wasatch			Wasatch
		non-Wasatch				non-Wasatch
		White				White
	Hispanic			Hispanic		
		Homosexual				Homosexual
	Bisexual			Bisexual		
		Single				Single
		Male Partner				Male Partner
		HIV Positive		HIV Positive		
		HIV Negative				HIV Negative
		Unknown				Unknown

Note. This table was derived from Table 23 and Tables A through E.

Table 21 shows that a majority of the sample was most likely to use protection every time, as the inserting or receiving partner, in anal sex with someone that is HIV negative and not an IDU. There were a few groups (24 and under, non-Wasatch, Hispanic, and those with a male partner) that were likely to use protection sometimes, as the inserting or receiving partner. Those that did not know their HIV status were more likely to never use protection with someone that is HIV negative and not an IDU.

Table 21  
*Likelihood of Protection Use: Anal Sex With Someone that is HIV Negative and Not an Injection Drug User*

Used protection:	As the inserting partner			As the receiving partner		
	Every time	Sometimes	Never	Every time	Sometimes	Never
	Entire Sample			Entire Sample		
		24 and Under				24 and Under
	25 and Above			25 and Above		
	Wasatch			Wasatch		
		non-Wasatch			non-Wasatch	
	White			White		
	Hispanic	Hispanic		Hispanic	Hispanic	
	Homosexual			Homosexual		
	Bisexual			Bisexual		
	Single			Single		
		Male Partner			Male Partner	
	HIV Positive			HIV Positive		
	HIV Negative			HIV Negative		
			Unknown			Unknown

Note. This table was derived from Table 23 and Tables A through E.

The results in Table 22 show that a majority of the sample was most likely to never use protection while having vaginal sex with someone that is HIV negative and not an IDU. The 24 and under age group, those living in non-Wasatch areas, and those that did not know their HIV status, were equally as likely to use protection every time as they were to never use protection, while having vaginal sex with someone that is HIV negative and not an IDU. Bisexuals were more likely to use protection every time when having vaginal sex with someone that is HIV negative and not an IDU.

Table 22

*Likelihood of Protection Use: Vaginal Sex With Someone that is HIV Negative and Not an Injection Drug User*

Used protection:	Every time	Sometimes	Never
			Entire Sample
	24 and Under		24 and Under
			25 and Above
			Wasatch
	non-Wasatch		non-Wasatch
			White
			Hispanic
			Homosexual
	Bisexual		
			Single
			Male Partner
			HIV Positive
			HIV Negative
	Unknown		Unknown

Note. This table was derived from Table 23 and Tables A through E.

### **Likelihood of Protection Use by Sexual Behavior Across All Variables**

Table 23 is a summary of the trends observed in the preceding sections, so additional explanation of the table is not required. The following codes are used in the table:

- E: Used protection every time
- S: Used protection sometimes
- N: Never used protection

The code is listed in the column that represents the most likely response that would be given by a member of the demographic group. The first rows are the results for the entire sample. The subsequent rows are the results broken down by demographic variable.

Table 23  
*Likelihood of Protection Use by Sexual  
 Behavior Across All Variables*

Variable	Behavior	With someone that is:								
		HIV positive or living with AIDS			An injection drug user (IDU)			HIV negative and non-IDU		
		E	S	N	E	S	N	E	S	N
Response of the Entire Sample	Performed Oral		S				N			N
	Received Oral		S				N			N
	Anal: Inserting Partner	E			E	S		E		
	Anal: Receiving Partner	E			E			E		
	Vaginal			N	E					N
<b>Age:</b> 24 and under	Performed Oral		S				N			N
	Received Oral		S				N			N
	Anal: Inserting Partner	E	S			S			S	
	Anal: Receiving Partner	E			E			E		
	Vaginal		S		E			E		N
<b>Age:</b> 25 and above	Performed Oral		S		E					N
	Received Oral		S		E	S	N			N
	Anal: Inserting Partner	E			E			E		
	Anal: Receiving Partner	E			E			E		
	Vaginal			N						N
<b>Geographic Location:</b> Wasatch	Performed Oral		S				N			N
	Received Oral		S				N			N
	Anal: Inserting Partner	E				S		E		
	Anal: Receiving Partner	E			E			E		
	Vaginal			N	E					N
<b>Geographic Location:</b> non-Wasatch	Performed Oral		S	N					S	
	Received Oral			N						N
	Anal: Inserting Partner			N					S	
	Anal: Receiving Partner			N					S	
	Vaginal			N				E		N
<b>Race/Ethnicity:</b> White	Performed Oral		S				N			N
	Received Oral		S				N			N
	Anal: Inserting Partner	E	S			S		E		
	Anal: Receiving Partner	E			E			E		
	Vaginal			N	E					N
<b>Race/Ethnicity:</b> Hispanic	Performed Oral		S						S	
	Received Oral		S			S			S	
	Anal: Inserting Partner	E			E			E	S	
	Anal: Receiving Partner	E			E			E	S	
	Vaginal									N
<b>Sexual Identity:</b> Homosexual/Gay	Performed Oral		S				N			N
	Received Oral		S				N			N
	Anal: Inserting Partner	E			E	S		E		
	Anal: Receiving Partner	E			E			E		
	Vaginal			N	E					N
<b>Sexual Identity:</b> Bisexual	Performed Oral		S						S	
	Received Oral			N					S	
	Anal: Inserting Partner	E		N				E		
	Anal: Receiving Partner	E	S	N				E		
	Vaginal		S					E		

(table continues)

Variable	Behavior	With a person that is:								
		HIV positive or living with AIDS			An injection drug user (IDU)			HIV negative and non-IDU		
		E	S	N	E	S	N	E	S	N
<b>Partnership Status:</b> Single	Performed Oral		S				N			N
	Received Oral		S				N			N
	Anal: Inserting Partner	E			E			E		
	Anal: Receiving Partner	E			E			E		
	Vaginal			N	E					N
<b>Partnership Status:</b> Married/Partnered to a male	Performed Oral		S		E					N
	Received Oral		S							N
	Anal: Inserting Partner		S			S			S	
	Anal: Receiving Partner		S						S	
	Vaginal		S							N
<b>HIV Status:</b> HIV positive	Performed Oral		S							N
	Received Oral		S						S	
	Anal: Inserting Partner	E						E		
	Anal: Receiving Partner	E						E		
	Vaginal			N						N
<b>HIV Status:</b> HIV negative	Performed Oral		S		E		N			N
	Received Oral		S				N			N
	Anal: Inserting Partner		S		E	S		E		
	Anal: Receiving Partner	E			E			E		
	Vaginal			N						N
<b>HIV Status:</b> Have not had an HIV test	Performed Oral	E	S	N			N			N
	Received Oral	E	S				N			N
	Anal: Inserting Partner	E			E	S	N			N
	Anal: Receiving Partner	E			E	S	N			N
	Vaginal				E			E		N

Note. E = Used protection every time; S = Used protection sometimes; N = Never used protection. This table is derived from Tables A through E

## HIV Testing

A majority of the sample (80.2%) reported having had an HIV test. The results broken down by demographic followed the same trend for most groups. Respondents in the 24 and under, Hispanic, and bisexual groups reported relatively less HIV tests as compared to the overall sample. Two groups that showed particularly interesting results were the HIV negative and unknown HIV status groups. There were 11 respondents that considered themselves HIV negative, but they had never had an HIV test. There were 13 respondents that indicated having had an HIV test, but they did not know their HIV status. The results are displayed in Table 24.

Table 24  
*HIV Testing*

Variable	HIV Test	
	Yes	No
Response of the Entire Sample	138 <b>80.2%</b>	34 <b>19.8%</b>
24 and Under	39 <b>68.4%</b>	18 <b>31.6%</b>
25 and Above	99 <b>86.8%</b>	15 <b>13.2%</b>
Wasatch	120 <b>81.1%</b>	28 <b>18.9%</b>
non-Wasatch	13 <b>76.5%</b>	4 <b>23.5%</b>
White	99 <b>83.2%</b>	20 <b>16.8%</b>
Hispanic	16 <b>66.7%</b>	8 <b>33.3%</b>
Homosexual/Gay	128 <b>81.5%</b>	29 <b>18.5%</b>
Bisexual	7 <b>58.3%</b>	5 <b>41.7%</b>
Single	78 <b>75.7%</b>	25 <b>24.3%</b>
Married/Partnered with a Male	56 <b>90.3%</b>	6 <b>9.7%</b>
HIV Positive	9 <b>100.0%</b>	
HIV Negative	115 <b>91.3%</b>	11 <b>8.7%</b>
Unknown HIV Status	13 <b>36.1%</b>	23 <b>63.9%</b>

Note. Percent discrepancies are due to rounding.

## Disclosing and Asking HIV Status

A majority of the sample was most likely to always disclose their HIV status (63.2%) and always ask the HIV status of their partner (56.3%). Respondents were more likely to disclose HIV status than they were to ask about HIV status. An interesting trend was displayed in the HIV status group. Respondents that were HIV positive were more likely to disclose/ask HIV status as compared to the HIV negative and unknown status respondents. Respondents that were HIV negative were more likely to disclose/ask HIV status as compared to unknown status respondents. The results are displayed in Tables 25 through 27.

Table 25  
*Disclosing HIV Status*

Variable	Disclose HIV Status		
	Always	Sometimes	Never
Response of the Entire Sample	103 <b>63.2%</b>	40 <b>24.5%</b>	20 <b>12.3%</b>
24 and Under	32 <b>58.2%</b>	11 <b>20.0%</b>	12 <b>21.8%</b>
25 and Above	70 <b>65.4%</b>	29 <b>27.1%</b>	8 <b>7.5%</b>
Wasatch	87 <b>61.3%</b>	36 <b>25.4%</b>	19 <b>13.4%</b>
non-Wasatch	13 <b>86.7%</b>	2 <b>13.3%</b>	
White	75 <b>64.1%</b>	31 <b>26.5%</b>	11 <b>9.4%</b>
Hispanic	11 <b>50.0%</b>	4 <b>18.2%</b>	7 <b>31.8%</b>
Homosexual/Gay	97 <b>65.5%</b>	36 <b>24.3%</b>	15 <b>10.1%</b>
Bisexual	5 <b>41.7%</b>	3 <b>25.0%</b>	4 <b>33.3%</b>
Single	57 <b>58.2%</b>	27 <b>27.6%</b>	14 <b>14.3%</b>
Married/Partnered with a Male	42 <b>72.4%</b>	10 <b>17.2%</b>	6 <b>10.3%</b>
HIV Positive	6 <b>75.0%</b>	2 <b>25.0%</b>	
HIV Negative	81 <b>67.5%</b>	28 <b>23.3%</b>	11 <b>9.2%</b>
Unknown HIV Status	16 <b>45.7%</b>	10 <b>28.6%</b>	9 <b>25.7%</b>

Note. Percent discrepancies are due to rounding.



Table 26  
*Asking HIV Status*

Variable	Ask HIV Status		
	Always	Sometimes	Never
Response of the Entire Sample	90 <b>56.3%</b>	53 <b>33.1%</b>	17 <b>10.6%</b>
24 and Under	34 <b>64.2%</b>	13 <b>24.5%</b>	6 <b>11.3%</b>
25 and Above	55 <b>51.9%</b>	40 <b>37.7%</b>	11 <b>10.4%</b>
Wasatch	75 <b>53.6%</b>	49 <b>35.0%</b>	16 <b>11.4%</b>
non-Wasatch	10 <b>66.7%</b>	4 <b>26.7%</b>	1 <b>6.7%</b>
White	62 <b>54.9%</b>	37 <b>32.7%</b>	14 <b>12.4%</b>
Hispanic	10 <b>43.5%</b>	10 <b>43.5%</b>	3 <b>13.0%</b>
Homosexual/Gay	83 <b>57.2%</b>	47 <b>32.4%</b>	15 <b>10.3%</b>
Bisexual	6 <b>50.0%</b>	4 <b>33.3%</b>	2 <b>16.7%</b>
Single	51 <b>52.0%</b>	35 <b>35.7%</b>	12 <b>12.2%</b>
Married/Partnered with a Male	35 <b>63.6%</b>	16 <b>29.1%</b>	4 <b>7.3%</b>
HIV Positive	5 <b>62.5%</b>	2 <b>25.0%</b>	1 <b>12.5%</b>
HIV Negative	73 <b>61.9%</b>	35 <b>29.7%</b>	10 <b>8.5%</b>
Unknown HIV Status	12 <b>35.3%</b>	16 <b>47.1%</b>	6 <b>17.6%</b>

Note. Percent discrepancies are due to rounding.

Table 27  
*Cross Tabulation of Disclosing HIV Status and Asking HIV Status*

Disclose HIV Status	Ask HIV Status		
	Always	Sometimes	Never
Always	81 <b>50.9%</b>	19 <b>11.9%</b>	1 <b>0.6%</b>
Sometimes	4 <b>2.5%</b>	28 <b>17.6%</b>	7 <b>4.4%</b>
Never	5 <b>3.1%</b>	6 <b>3.8%</b>	8 <b>5.0%</b>

Note. Percent discrepancies are due to rounding.

## Sex Under the Influence of Drugs or Alcohol

A majority of the sample reported as having had sex under the influence of alcohol. The trend in the results pertaining to the highest frequencies were (in this order): 1) Sex under the influence of alcohol; 2) Sex while not being under the influence of any substance; and 3) Sex under the influence of drugs. This trend continued for most of the groups when results were broken down by demographic group. Exceptions were the non-Wasatch, Hispanic, and unknown HIV status groups. The trend in results for these groups were (in this order): 1) Sex while not being under the influence of any substance; 2) Sex under the influence of alcohol; and 3) Sex under the influence of drugs. The results are displayed in Table 28.

Table 28  
*Sex Under the Influence of  
Drugs or Alcohol*

Variable	Sex Under the Influence of:		
	Drugs	Alcohol	Neither
Response of the Entire Sample	24 <b>14.5%</b>	77 <b>46.4%</b>	65 <b>39.2%</b>
24 and Under	7 <b>12.7%</b>	25 <b>45.5%</b>	23 <b>41.8%</b>
25 and Above	17 <b>15.3%</b>	52 <b>46.8%</b>	42 <b>37.8%</b>
Wasatch	19 <b>13.2%</b>	71 <b>49.3%</b>	54 <b>37.5%</b>
non-Wasatch	4 <b>25.0%</b>	5 <b>31.3%</b>	7 <b>43.8%</b>
White	18 <b>15.5%</b>	55 <b>47.4%</b>	43 <b>37.1%</b>
Hispanic	3 <b>12.5%</b>	9 <b>37.5%</b>	12 <b>50.0%</b>
Homosexual/Gay	22 <b>14.5%</b>	70 <b>46.1%</b>	60 <b>39.5%</b>
Bisexual	1 <b>9.1%</b>	5 <b>45.5%</b>	5 <b>45.5%</b>
Single	16 <b>16.0%</b>	43 <b>43.0%</b>	41 <b>41.0%</b>
Married/Partnered with a Male	7 <b>11.7%</b>	32 <b>53.3%</b>	21 <b>35.0%</b>
HIV Positive	1 <b>12.5%</b>	4 <b>50.0%</b>	3 <b>37.5%</b>
HIV Negative	14 <b>11.6%</b>	61 <b>50.4%</b>	46 <b>38.0%</b>
Unknown HIV Status	9 <b>25.0%</b>	12 <b>33.3%</b>	15 <b>41.7%</b>

Note. Percent discrepancies are due to rounding.

## Paying or Being Paid for Sex

A majority of the sample reported not paying for sex (98.8%) and not having been paid for sex (97.1%). The number of respondents that indicated paying for sex (2) and the number of respondents that indicated having been paid for sex (5) are so small that additional interpretation of the results should be avoided. The results are presented in Tables 29 and 30.

Table 29  
*Paying for Sex*

Variable	You Paid for Sex	
	Yes	No
Response of the Entire Sample	2 1.2%	169 98.8%
24 and Under	1 1.8%	54 98.2%
25 and Above	1 0.9%	114 99.1%
Wasatch	2 1.4%	145 98.6%
non-Wasatch		17 100.0%
White	1 0.8%	119 99.2%
Hispanic		24 100.0%
Homosexual/Gay	1 0.6%	156 99.4%
Bisexual	1 9.1%	10 90.9%
Single	2 2.0%	99 98.0%
Married/Partnered with a Male		63 100.0%
HIV Positive		8 100.0%
HIV Negative	1 0.8%	124 99.2%
Unknown HIV Status	1 2.7%	36 97.3%

Note. Percent discrepancies are due to rounding.

Table 30  
*Being Paid for Sex*

Variable	You Were Paid for Sex	
	Yes	No
Response of the Entire Sample	5 2.9%	166 97.1%
24 and Under	2 3.6%	54 96.4%
25 and Above	3 2.6%	111 97.4%
Wasatch	5 3.4%	142 96.6%
non-Wasatch		17 100.0%
White	1 0.8%	119 99.2%
Hispanic	2 8.3%	22 91.7%
Homosexual/Gay	2 1.3%	155 98.7%
Bisexual	2 18.2%	9 81.8%
Single	5 5.0%	96 95.0%
Married/Partnered with a Male		63 100.0%
HIV Positive		8 100.0%
HIV Negative	4 3.2%	122 96.8%
Unknown HIV Status	1 2.8%	35 97.2%

Note. Percent discrepancies are due to rounding.

## APPENDIX

Table A  
Protection Use when Performing Oral Sex

Variable	Used Protection	With a person that is:					
		HIV positive or living with AIDS		An injection drug user (IDU)		HIV negative and non-IDU	
		Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
Response of the Entire Sample	Every time	7	25.0%	3	42.9%	14	11.2%
	Sometimes	14	50.0%	—	—	41	32.8%
	Never	7	4.0%	4	57.1%	70	56.0%
<b>Age:</b> 24 and under	Every time	1	12.5%	1	25.0%	5	11.6%
	Sometimes	5	62.5%	—	—	12	27.9%
	Never	2	25.0%	3	75.0%	26	60.5%
<b>Age:</b> 25 and above	Every time	6	30.0%	2	66.7%	9	11.0%
	Sometimes	9	45.0%	—	—	29	35.4%
	Never	5	25.0%	1	33.3%	44	53.7%
<b>Geographic Location:</b> Wasatch	Every time	7	28.0%	3	42.9%	11	10.2%
	Sometimes	12	48.0%	—	—	33	30.6%
	Never	6	24.0%	4	57.1%	64	59.3%
<b>Geographic Location:</b> non-Wasatch	Every time	—	—	—	—	3	21.4%
	Sometimes	1	50.0%	—	—	6	42.9%
	Never	1	50.0%	—	—	5	35.7%
<b>Race/Ethnicity:</b> White	Every time	4	21.1%	2	40.0%	11	11.7%
	Sometimes	9	47.4%	—	—	24	25.5%
	Never	6	31.6%	3	60.0%	59	62.8%
<b>Race/Ethnicity:</b> Hispanic	Every time	1	20.0%	—	—	1	7.7%
	Sometimes	4	80.0%	—	—	10	76.9%
	Never	—	—	—	—	2	15.4%
<b>Sexual Identity:</b> Homosexual/Gay	Every time	6	24.0%	3	42.9%	14	12.1%
	Sometimes	12	48.0%	—	—	34	29.3%
	Never	7	28.0%	4	57.1%	68	58.6%
<b>Sexual Identity:</b> Bisexual	Every time	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Sometimes	2	100.0%	—	—	6	75.0%
	Never	—	—	—	—	2	25.0%
<b>Partnership Status:</b> Single	Every time	6	28.6%	2	33.3%	11	14.1%
	Sometimes	10	47.6%	—	—	22	28.2%
	Never	5	23.8%	4	66.7%	45	57.7%
<b>Partnership Status:</b> Married/Partnered to a male	Every time	1	14.3%	1	100.0%	3	7.0%
	Sometimes	4	57.1%	—	—	16	37.2%
	Never	2	28.6%	—	—	24	55.8%
<b>HIV Status:</b> HIV positive	Every time	1	25.0%	—	—	1	16.7%
	Sometimes	2	50.0%	—	—	2	33.3%
	Never	1	25.0%	—	—	3	50.0%
<b>HIV Status:</b> HIV negative	Every time	5	23.8%	2	50.0%	11	11.6%
	Sometimes	11	52.4%	—	—	33	34.7%
	Never	5	23.8%	2	50.0%	51	53.7%
<b>HIV Status:</b> Have not had an HIV test	Every time	1	33.3%	1	33.3%	2	8.3%
	Sometimes	1	33.3%	—	—	6	25.0%
	Never	1	33.3%	2	66.7%	16	66.7%

Table B  
*Protection Use when Receiving Oral Sex*

Variable	Used Protection	With a person that is:					
		HIV positive or living with AIDS		An injection drug user (IDU)		HIV negative and non-IDU	
		Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
Response of the Entire Sample	Every time	5	20.8%	2	28.6%	17	13.4%
	Sometimes	13	54.2%	1	14.3%	40	31.5%
	Never	6	25.0%	4	57.1%	70	55.1%
<b>Age:</b> 24 and under	Every time	1	12.5%	1	25.0%	4	10.0%
	Sometimes	4	50.0%	—	—	13	32.5%
	Never	3	37.5%	3	75.0%	23	57.5%
<b>Age:</b> 25 and above	Every time	4	25.0%	1	33.3%	13	14.9%
	Sometimes	9	56.3%	1	33.3%	27	31.0%
	Never	3	18.8%	1	33.3%	47	54.0%
<b>Geographic Location:</b> Wasatch	Every time	5	22.7%	2	33.3%	14	13.0%
	Sometimes	13	59.1%	—	—	33	30.6%
	Never	4	18.2%	4	66.7%	61	56.5%
<b>Geographic Location:</b> non-Wasatch	Every time	—	—	—	—	2	13.3%
	Sometimes	—	—	—	—	6	40.0%
	Never	1	100.0%	—	—	7	46.7%
<b>Race/Ethnicity:</b> White	Every time	2	14.3%	1	25.0%	10	10.4%
	Sometimes	8	57.1%	—	—	27	28.1%
	Never	4	28.6%	3	75.0%	59	61.5%
<b>Race/Ethnicity:</b> Hispanic	Every time	1	20.0%	—	—	3	23.1%
	Sometimes	4	80.0%	1	100.0%	8	61.5%
	Never	—	—	—	—	2	15.4%
<b>Sexual Identity:</b> Homosexual/Gay	Every time	4	18.2%	2	28.6%	15	12.8%
	Sometimes	13	59.1%	1	14.3%	35	29.9%
	Never	5	22.7%	4	57.1%	67	57.3%
<b>Sexual Identity:</b> Bisexual	Every time	—	—	—	—	1	12.5%
	Sometimes	—	—	—	—	5	62.5%
	Never	1	100.0%	—	—	2	25.0%
<b>Partnership Status:</b> Single	Every time	5	25.0%	2	28.6%	11	14.9%
	Sometimes	10	50.0%	1	14.3%	20	27.0%
	Never	5	25.0%	4	57.1%	43	58.1%
<b>Partnership Status:</b> Married/Partnered to a male	Every time	—	—	—	—	6	12.2%
	Sometimes	3	75.0%	—	—	18	36.7%
	Never	1	25.0%	—	—	25	51.0%
<b>HIV Status:</b> HIV positive	Every time	1	25.0%	—	—	2	40.0%
	Sometimes	3	75.0%	—	—	3	60.0%
	Never	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>HIV Status:</b> HIV negative	Every time	3	16.7%	1	25.0%	14	14.3%
	Sometimes	9	50.0%	1	25.0%	30	30.6%
	Never	6	33.3%	2	50.0%	54	55.1%
<b>HIV Status:</b> Have not had an HIV test	Every time	1	50.0%	1	33.3%	1	4.2%
	Sometimes	1	50.0%	—	—	7	29.2%
	Never	—	—	2	66.7%	16	66.7%

Table C  
*Protection Use as the Inserting Partner in Anal Sex*

Variable	Used Protection	With a person that is:					
		HIV positive or living with AIDS		An injection drug user (IDU)		HIV negative and non-IDU	
		Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
Response of the Entire Sample	Every time	12	50.0%	3	37.5%	53	45.3%
	Sometimes	8	33.3%	3	37.5%	42	35.9%
	Never	4	16.7%	2	25.0%	22	18.8%
<b>Age:</b> 24 and under	Every time	4	40.0%	1	25.0%	15	39.5%
	Sometimes	4	40.0%	2	50.0%	17	44.7%
	Never	2	20.0%	1	25.0%	6	15.8%
<b>Age:</b> 25 and above	Every time	8	57.1%	2	50.0%	38	48.1%
	Sometimes	4	28.6%	1	25.0%	25	31.6%
	Never	2	14.3%	1	25.0%	16	20.3%
<b>Geographic Location:</b> Wasatch	Every time	12	54.5%	2	28.6%	48	47.5%
	Sometimes	8	36.4%	3	42.9%	33	32.7%
	Never	2	9.1%	2	28.6%	20	19.8%
<b>Geographic Location:</b> non-Wasatch	Every time	—	—	—	—	3	25.0%
	Sometimes	—	—	—	—	8	66.7%
	Never	1	100.0%	—	—	1	8.3%
<b>Race/Ethnicity:</b> White	Every time	7	43.8%	1	20.0%	39	44.8%
	Sometimes	7	43.8%	3	60.0%	32	36.8%
	Never	2	12.5%	1	20.0%	16	18.4%
<b>Race/Ethnicity:</b> Hispanic	Every time	2	66.7%	1	100.0%	5	35.7%
	Sometimes	1	33.3%	—	—	5	35.7%
	Never	—	—	—	—	4	28.6%
<b>Sexual Identity:</b> Homosexual/Gay	Every time	11	50.0%	3	37.5%	48	44.4%
	Sometimes	8	36.4%	3	37.5%	40	37.0%
	Never	3	13.6%	2	25.0%	20	18.5%
<b>Sexual Identity:</b> Bisexual	Every time	1	50.0%	—	—	5	62.5%
	Sometimes	—	—	—	—	2	25.0%
	Never	1	50.0%	—	—	1	12.5%
<b>Partnership Status:</b> Single	Every time	11	61.1%	3	42.9%	36	52.2%
	Sometimes	3	16.7%	2	28.6%	20	29.0%
	Never	4	22.2%	2	28.6%	13	18.8%
<b>Partnership Status:</b> Married/Partnered to a male	Every time	1	16.7%	—	—	16	36.4%
	Sometimes	5	83.3%	1	100.0%	19	43.2%
	Never	—	—	—	—	9	20.5%
<b>HIV Status:</b> HIV positive	Every time	4	100.0%	—	—	5	100.0%
	Sometimes	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Never	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>HIV Status:</b> HIV negative	Every time	6	33.3%	2	40.0%	42	46.2%
	Sometimes	8	44.4%	2	40.0%	36	39.6%
	Never	4	22.2%	1	20.0%	13	14.3%
<b>HIV Status:</b> Have not had an HIV test	Every time	2	100.0%	1	33.3%	6	28.6%
	Sometimes	—	—	1	33.3%	6	28.6%
	Never	—	—	1	33.3%	9	42.9%



Table D  
*Protection Use as the Receiving Partner in Anal Sex*

Variable	Used Protection	With a person that is:					
		HIV positive or living with AIDS		An injection drug user (IDU)		HIV negative and non-IDU	
		Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
Response of the Entire Sample	Every time	16	61.5%	4	57.1%	50	44.2%
	Sometimes	5	19.2%	1	14.3%	45	39.8%
	Never	5	19.2%	2	28.6%	18	15.9%
<b>Age:</b> 24 and under	Every time	4	44.4%	2	50.0%	12	34.3%
	Sometimes	2	22.2%	1	25.0%	18	51.4%
	Never	3	33.3%	1	25.0%	5	14.3%
<b>Age:</b> 25 and above	Every time	12	70.6%	2	66.7%	38	48.7%
	Sometimes	3	17.6%	—	—	27	34.6%
	Never	2	11.8%	1	33.3%	13	16.7%
<b>Geographic Location:</b> Wasatch	Every time	16	66.7%	3	50.0%	47	47.5%
	Sometimes	5	20.8%	1	16.7%	37	37.4%
	Never	3	12.5%	2	33.3%	15	15.2%
<b>Geographic Location:</b> non-Wasatch	Every time	—	—	—	—	1	9.1%
	Sometimes	—	—	—	—	8	72.7%
	Never	1	100.0%	—	—	2	18.2%
<b>Race/Ethnicity:</b> White	Every time	10	62.5%	2	50.0%	36	42.4%
	Sometimes	3	18.8%	1	25.0%	35	41.2%
	Never	3	18.8%	1	25.0%	14	16.5%
<b>Race/Ethnicity:</b> Hispanic	Every time	3	75.0%	1	100.0%	5	41.7%
	Sometimes	1	25.0%	—	—	5	41.7%
	Never	—	—	—	—	2	16.7%
<b>Sexual Identity:</b> Homosexual/Gay	Every time	15	65.2%	4	57.1%	44	42.3%
	Sometimes	4	17.4%	1	14.3%	43	41.3%
	Never	4	17.4%	2	28.6%	17	16.3%
<b>Sexual Identity:</b> Bisexual	Every time	1	33.3%	—	—	5	62.5%
	Sometimes	1	33.3%	—	—	2	25.0%
	Never	1	33.3%	—	—	1	12.5%
<b>Partnership Status:</b> Single	Every time	14	66.7%	4	57.1%	33	51.6%
	Sometimes	2	9.5%	1	14.3%	21	32.8%
	Never	5	23.8%	2	28.6%	10	15.6%
<b>Partnership Status:</b> Married/Partnered to a male	Every time	2	40.0%	—	—	16	35.6%
	Sometimes	3	60.0%	—	—	21	46.7%
	Never	—	—	—	—	8	17.8%
<b>HIV Status:</b> HIV positive	Every time	5	100.0%	—	—	5	83.3%
	Sometimes	—	—	—	—	1	16.7%
	Never	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>HIV Status:</b> HIV negative	Every time	9	47.4%	3	75.0%	39	44.3%
	Sometimes	5	26.3%	—	—	38	43.2%
	Never	5	26.3%	1	25.0%	11	12.5%
<b>HIV Status:</b> Have not had an HIV test	Every time	2	100.0%	1	33.3%	6	31.6%
	Sometimes	—	—	1	33.3%	6	31.6%
	Never	—	—	1	33.3%	7	36.8%

Table E  
Protection Use in Vaginal Sex

Variable	Used Protection	With a person that is:					
		HIV positive or living with AIDS		An injection drug user (IDU)		HIV negative and non-IDU	
		Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
Response of the Entire Sample	Every time	1	10.0%	1	100.0%	8	21.1%
	Sometimes	3	30.0%	—	—	5	13.2%
	Never	6	60.0%	—	—	25	65.8%
<b>Age:</b> 24 and under	Every time	1	25.0%	1	100.0%	6	40.0%
	Sometimes	2	50.0%	—	—	3	20.0%
	Never	1	25.0%	—	—	6	40.0%
<b>Age:</b> 25 and above	Every time	—	—	—	—	2	8.7%
	Sometimes	1	16.7%	—	—	2	8.7%
	Never	5	83.3%	—	—	19	82.6%
<b>Geographic Location:</b> Wasatch	Every time	1	12.5%	1	100.0%	6	18.8%
	Sometimes	2	25.0%	—	—	4	12.5%
	Never	5	62.5%	—	—	22	68.8%
<b>Geographic Location:</b> non-Wasatch	Every time	—	—	—	—	2	40.0%
	Sometimes	—	—	—	—	1	20.0%
	Never	1	100.0%	—	—	2	40.0%
<b>Race/Ethnicity:</b> White	Every time	1	11.1%	1	100.0%	8	24.2%
	Sometimes	2	22.2%	—	—	5	15.2%
	Never	6	66.7%	—	—	20	60.6%
<b>Race/Ethnicity:</b> Hispanic	Every time	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Sometimes	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Never	—	—	—	—	2	100.0%
<b>Sexual Identity:</b> Homosexual/Gay	Every time	1	12.5%	1	100.0%	5	15.2%
	Sometimes	1	12.5%	—	—	4	12.1%
	Never	6	75.0%	—	—	24	72.7%
<b>Sexual Identity:</b> Bisexual	Every time	—	—	—	—	3	60.0%
	Sometimes	2	100.0%	—	—	1	20.0%
	Never	—	—	—	—	1	20.0%
<b>Partnership Status:</b> Single	Every time	1	11.1%	1	100.0%	5	21.7%
	Sometimes	2	22.2%	—	—	3	13.0%
	Never	6	66.7%	—	—	15	65.2%
<b>Partnership Status:</b> Married/Partnered to a male	Every time	—	—	—	—	2	14.3%
	Sometimes	1	100.0%	—	—	2	14.3%
	Never	—	—	—	—	10	71.4%
<b>HIV Status:</b> HIV positive	Every time	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Sometimes	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Never	2	100.0%	—	—	1	100.0%
<b>HIV Status:</b> HIV negative	Every time	1	12.5%	—	—	5	16.1%
	Sometimes	3	37.5%	—	—	5	16.1%
	Never	4	50.0%	—	—	21	67.7%
<b>HIV Status:</b> Have not had an HIV test	Every time	—	—	1	100.0%	3	50.0%
	Sometimes	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Never	—	—	—	—	3	50.0%